THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., No. 473. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₩ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO JAPAN.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAM-SHIP

"AZOFF,"

WILL be despatched on or about the 1st *proximo*, for

SHANGHAE AND NAGASAKI,

and will continue until further notice to run once a fortnight between these two ports, in conjunction with the arrival and departure of the Company's Mail Steamers at Shanghae.

Reference is requested to the following Table of Rates at which Passengers and Cargo will be engaged for Nagasaki by the above opportunity, and also in future from this Port by the Company's fortnightly Hongkong and Shanghae Steamers.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2d Class	Deck
From Hongkong.			
Single Ticket, ...	$150	$ 95	$55
Return do.	225	140	
From Shanghae.			
Single Ticket, ...	Tls. 60	Tls. 35	Tls. 20
Return do.	,, 90	,, 50	

FREIGHT.

	from Hongkong	from Shanghae
Measurement Goods, per ton of 40 feet,	$20	Tls. 8
Treasure, ...	1 per cent.	½ per cent.
Dead Weight, and Rough Cargo, in quantities, ...	*by special agreement.*	

The Tariff of Rates from Nagasaki will be arranged in accordance with the above, in the currency of that Port.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

MAXN: FISCHER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1859. tf

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong*.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 1oc

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of M. JAMES BOWMAN in the firm of W. H. WARDLEY & Co. *of Hongkong* and JAMES BOWMAN & Co. *of Shanghae*, cease on this date. Our business will be conducted by the remaining Partners—Mr. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON and Mr. ALFRED JAMES HOW, *at Shanghae* under the style of JOHNSON & Co., and *at Hongkong* until further notice as before.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.,
of Hongkong.
JAMES BOWMAN & Co.,
of Shanghae.
3se Hongkong, 30th June, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31*st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE, and Mr. PALLANJEE CURSETJEE are authorized to sign our firm in *China* from this date.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.
10se Hongkong, 1st August, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,,	,, 6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,,	,, 7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been duly authorized to act as Agents for the Marine Insurance Company

"HELVETIA,"

of St. Gallen, Switzerland.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
27au Shanghai, 19th June, 1859.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above named Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

R. S. R. FUSSELL.
17se Foochow, 1st June, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf- Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai. 15th September. 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India. Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER. *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN. *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL. *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK. *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE. *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have just received and offer for sale at moderate prices.

A complete assortment of Shipchandlery.
Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs.
Superior Pale Ale.
Sheathing Copper, Yellow Metal, & patent Felt.
Nautical Books and Charts.
Nautical and Meteorological Instruments.
Glassware, Chinaware.
Lamps, Chandeliers.
Perfumery, Stationery.
Haberdashery Hoisery.
Oilman's Stores.
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.
Tweeds, Flannels, and Broad Cloths.
Carpeting, Druggets, and Mats.
Ironmongery Hardware.
Cutlery, Electro Plated Ware.
Looking Glasses, Engravings.
And various other useful and fancy Articles.

CLARK & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, first quality, ...	Tls.	11	per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, first quality, ...	,,	10	,,
Fine Pale Sherry, ...	,,	7	,,
Fine Claret, ...	,,	7	,,
Old Pale Brandy, ...	,,	7	,,
Fine Old Port Wine, ...	,,	7	,,

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai. 10th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February. 1859.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.
AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE ENTRY.

A Dwelling House containing a Dining-room, two Drawing-rooms and four large Bedrooms with Dressing-rooms attached.

The Servants-rooms, Garden, and other arrangements, are suited to the wants of residents generally. Apply to

A. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1859.

TO LET.

A House and Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Bridge Street; also, a large double Godown at the corner of the Consulate Road and Church Street.

For particulars apply to

R. FRANCIS.
tf Shanghai, 8th June, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE *POSTSCRIPT* to the *North-China Herald*—is discontinued.

Shanghai, 12th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by an experienced Book-keeper who has been three years engaged at this port and is well versed in the general business routine of the same.

Address "J. B." at the Office of this Paper.

tf Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

AMBROTYPES—AMBROTYPES.

THE undersigned respectfully begs to intimate to the Community that he is prepared to take the Ambrotype Likeness in a Style superior to anything hitherto offered in Shanghai.

Charges low and satisfaction guaranteed.

Yang-king Pang Road, next door to Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 21st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having removed to their new Store, respectfully invite the attention of the Resident and Shipping Community, to their extensive Stock of Goods, comprising a great variety of useful and ornamental Articles, received by late arrivals from England and America.

Fresh Invoices of Oilman's Stores, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Figs, Prunes, Butter, Cheeses, Dried Apples, Gallego Flour, Cold Water, Soda and Fancy Biscuits, Split Peas, Corn Meal, Cider Vinegar, Candles, Navy and Pilot Bread.

A fine assortment of Stationery, Glass-ware, Crockery, Water Filters, Plated-ware, Cutlery, and Perfumery.

Tweeds, Broad Cloths, Alpacca, Merino, White Cord, Linen Duck and Drills, Spanish Stripes, Summer Vestings, Printed Flannel, Rubber Overcoats, Turkish Linen and Cotton Towels, Napkins, Chintzes, Damask and Embossed Table Covers, Marseilles Quilts, Merino Vests & Pants, Cotton Socks and Half-hose, Felt and Pith Hats, Cloth Caps, French and English Boots & Shoes, Ladies and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, Saddles, Bridles, Horse Rugs & Rollers, and Dog Collars.

Solar Stand and Hanging, Brackets, and Study Lamps, Chandeliers 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Burners, Toilet Glasses, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Rattan Chairs, Canton Matting, &c.; and a complete assortment of Ship Chandlery.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 18th June, 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards,....	,, 1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & CO.,
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

Tae-hing. 泰興
KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. FOGG & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Sunday, the 4th September, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 1,000 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 26th instant*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. *of Friday, the 2d September*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 18th August, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday, the 29th inst.*, at 11 o'clock A.M. (if not previously disposed of by private bargain.)

The British Barque *EUPHRATES*, 420 Tons Register as she now lies off the New Dock.

The Hull with Lower Masts and Yards, Top Masts and Yards, Standing Rigging, one Bower Anchor and 95 fathoms of Chain Cable will be sold in one lot.

The Sails, Boats, extra Spars, &c., &c., will be put up in different lots, full particulars of which will be published prior to the day of sale.

The necessary Papers conveying full powers of sale may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer and the remainder within a week from the day of sale or the first payment to be forfeited.

The expense of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

GEORGE THORBURN.

27au Shanghai, 20th August, 1859.

REQUIRED FOR THE USE OF H. M. SHIPS.

FRESH BEEF, VEGETABLES, WATER, AND FIREWOOD.

ANY person prepared to supply the same, *on and after the 1st of September*, 1859, in such quantities as may be required by H. M. Ships at Shanghai and Woosung, are requested, by *the 25th instant*, to communicate the Rates in *Cents of Mexican Dollars*, and the period for which they will continue the said terms, to the Paymaster of H. M. S. *Sampson*.

o Shanghai, 19th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

EXTRA Copies of the *North-China Herald*, should be applied for before the *Tuesday* following the day of publication.

tf Shanghai, 19th August, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	......June 27	Singapore,	......July 30
Bombay,	......July 16	Hongkong,	......Aug. 13
Calcutta,	......	New York,	......June 12
Galle,	........July 21		

MAIL of 11th July from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 23d.—Shanghai, 30th Aug. Last year it was received on 26th, per *Yang-tsze*, and 28th per *Formosa*.

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong, April 24 } Received
Shanghai, „ 16 } *vid* Marseilles, ..June 9

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 19th Aug., 1859.		*Ending 19th Aug., 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
13.—	91	80	79	70
14.—	87	79	77	67
15.—	88	80	79	68
16.—	90	83	84	76
17.—	91	80	84	75
18.—	85	78	83	75
19.—	84	76	81	72

To be continued weekly.

N B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,..............No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
Aug.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
13—480 —	..485 —	..595 —	..585 —	
15—478 —	..480 —	..595 —	..585 —	
16—478 —	..480 —	..595 —	..585 —	
17—475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..585 —	
18—475 —	..480 —	..595 n'l.	..585 n'l.	
19—475 —	..480 —	..595 —	..583 —	

EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—
August 4.
For Shanghai, Mrs. Hancock and child.
For Hongkong, Mr. Mackay.
August 20.
For Shanghai, Mr. R. J. Ashton.
For Hongkong, Mr. Cahu.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Aug. 18th, *Henry Miller*, (Br. bq.), Pull, from Swatow, and 19th, *Wanderer*, (Am. sch), King, from Japan.

DEPARTED.—Aug. 19th, *Patriotess*, (Br. bq.), Russell, for Amoy; *Amazone*, (Ham. bq.), Reese, for Ningpo, and *Lina*, (Bre. bq.), Meyer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Hellespont*, Mr. & Mrs. Hallpike, Messrs. Clark, and A. M. Marcalda.

DEPARTED.—Per *Aden*, Mrs. Jeffers, Mrs. Caine, Commander Wodehouse (late of H. M. S. *Cormorant*), Lieut. W. H. Jones (late of H. M. Gun-boat *Lee*), Messrs. J. F. H. Trautmann, Allan Graham, T. A. Tournier, W. T. Tyers, J. H. de Carvalho, D. B. Robertson, P. Mongan, S. D. Soobadar, J. Hogg, J. L. Hammond, J. Leonard, Glover, J. Ricket, and L. Verole.

PER P. & O. Company's mail steamers, at Hongkong.

DEPARTED.—Per *Cadiz*, July 10th.—For Singapore, Mrs. Dierken and child, Capt. John Anderson, Messrs. C. Schultze, A. Martin, and Robertson; for Cadiz, Messrs. R. Martin, F. Irwinda, and Ricondi; for Madras, Asst. Surgeon Cockerell; for Malta, Colonel Wynne; for Suez, Count G. Frische, and Madame Mure; for Marseilles, Count Grambalia Capellon, Messrs. J. Priestley Tate, and Harvey; for Southampton, Colonel Lemon, C.B., Captain C. H. Slaughter, R.M., Lieuts. M. B. Smith, R.M. Rochfort, L. M. Maitland, Actg. Lieut. J. Sheriff, R.N., Messrs. E. King, R.A., A. Bourjan, W. Rogan, Gunner, J. Hogg, A. D. Varos, Peard, Parry, Servant, Raggies, Livingston, and Wheatley.

WITH reference to the destination of H. M. S. *Highflyer*, noticed in our last, we are authorized to state that her route was subsequently altered. She left Woosung on the 18th inst., bound *first* to Port Vladimir to meet the *Actæon* and *Dove*, and thence to Nagasaki, Yedo and Hakodadi. She may be expected back in Shanghai about the 10th of October.

THE recent excitement among our Chinese neighbours appears to have passed away and some of the more timid of the inhabitants of the city who had taken refuge in Soochow have returned to their own dwellings. We hear that there has been a similar agitation at Ningpo, and there the examination of the vessel, in which Coolies were said to be forcibly detained, ended in proving that the men were perfectly well contented to remain on board and proceed with the voyage. So the report comes from respectable and creditable witnesses. Still there seems no doubt that men have been decoyed or forced away from their homes in this district and as long as Coolie emigration is liable to so iniquitous an abuse, it should not be tolerated among civilized nations.

How far any Europeans have so far disgraced their origin as to have anything directly to do with such flagrant abuses seems more than ever doubtful. In other words—it has been asserted that men, not one, but many, or several at all events, have been kidnapped in the settlement, and, after a fortnight for investigation, we really do not know how far we may truly deny so foul an aspersion and this fact is one which calls aloud for serious consideration. Our settlements grow up here and from small trading or missionary stations, become large towns, and are almost entirely wanting in any organisation for good and efficient government. Were such communities left entirely to themselves we might trust to the national and traditional capacity of Anglo-Saxons for self government, to form some plan by degrees as exigencies arose, which probably would not be theoretically perfect, but practically adequate to the ends desired. But the Foreign Office interposes to prevent any such natural action, and assuming to itself the government, neglects entirely social evils and dangers of the greatest consequence, and wastes all the trouble that can be bestowed on so remote a region in devising inoperative safeguards against imaginary dangers.

We are provided therefore with a Superintendent of Trade who till lately has been, with a "distressingly complete" staff, in the little Island of Hongkong, where the system is in full work and the result is painful to contemplate. To say nothing of the official squabbles which must be highly edifying to a Chinaman studying English manners, life and property are not so safe there as in the Chinese Island of Honan, and pirates and lawless characters of all kinds make the Colony their resort with a feeling highly favorable to the contemplative part of their profession. We have been told that the Chinese are beginning to appreciate the purity and incorruptibility of British law and to know our Judges cannot be bribed. Their appreciation will probably be of that abstract kind which they accord to Confucius and other of their own sages, for if they cannot buy the judge, they can buy a man who has a very good chance of "humbugging" him. Pardon us, our learned friends of the long robe, but we speak in China as do the Chinese. Here in the North with a far more simple staff, we have got on far better—though we know our learned friends assure us we do not know our own interests or how much better we should get on with their care. Disputes among merchants have been settled practically by arbitration quite as fairly as in any other community, and, notwithstanding the conflicting elements in the settlement—the native Chinese, the Canton men and Ningpo men, the Portuguese and foreigners of the lowest class—social order has hitherto been preserved in a way that certainly reflects more credit than we have been disposed to give to those charged with the preservation of public peace and good order. But the recent trial forcibly suggests that the native population has outgrown the means available for its control, and we find that here also the passive character of British law has suffered the accretion of a very large number of the lowest and vilest Chinese in our settlement.

We do not want British law, especially as worked in the Colonies, but we do want an efficient and civilized Police. It must be borne in mind that we Anglo-Saxons are the most self asserting people in the world, and there is a rough outspoken moral principle too, so far pervading society that men will make common cause against a common evil before it actually comes home to them individually—and as there is a strong feeling of respect for the law generally, the people are to a great extent their own police, but even in England there is a large class, far better known to "the Detective" than to society. This word *law* which we have just used is one of very broad signification. It may mean those grand old principles of common law written in the heart more than the head of a true Englishman, but it embraces also certain rules of evidence and forms of jurisprudence, perhaps admirable in themselves, but formed on our Anglo-Saxon experience, and the expression, as good laws should be, of *our* national wants and feelings in this respect, but which are not universally applicable. On the contrary, English law differs materially from Scotch law on such points, and our Gallic neighbours would certainly not thank either for the amendment of *their* code. It is in Great Britain especially that the law can rely upon the mass of society. The detective would do far more harm than good if generally employed, and his habitual action is wisely confined to a class who have little love for social order and whose sympathies are not with the law—a class which some writers on social evils have of late years made better known to the reading public—but the strangest particulars regarding it will be found we believe, in the matter of fact pages of Official Blue Books.

It is in these classes, where virtue is weak and vice strong, where temptations to evil are many and urgent, and the path of the honest man is beset with many difficulties and discouragements, that a strong and vigorous Police is the greatest practical blessing that can be given to the better disposed and all but hopeless poor. Now what have we in Shanghai, with a population of, it is said, 20,000 Chinamen in our settlement which we have suffered to be of the worst description, grown up at our very door. The hardworking Coolie as a rule lives in the city, but in our own settlement, beyond a few respectable shopkeepers, we may begin our list with low opium dens and gambling houses, but the end of it is too gross for publication, and—as we said at the commencement—whether honest men are or are not kidnapped in our settlement we really do not know. Of course we are aware these men are under the Chinese authorites, and that if a man guilty of a crime is sent into the city, the Tautai finds it out in some way or other—that is, by torture probably, the most barbarous method of investigation, but it is not pleasant to say so, and—what else can we do? What else indeed. Not exactly, as some impatient humanitarians would urge, strain every nerve to put an immediate end to procedure so barbarous—for a rude and imperfect way of doing justice is better than none at all. Crime must not be trifled with and become popular. "*Judex damnatur quum nocens absolvetur*" must be held a sound maxim where the evil doer preys actively on society and anarchy is not a very remote danger. But we *can* by degrees substitute the discriminating acuteness of trained intellect, for the blind and cruel methods to which we must now appeal. We can substitute in our own settlements a civilized police for an entire absence of control with ultimate reference to a barbaric authority. It is a common objection that it is dangerous to trust police with any judicial power. Human nature is imperfect and no course is without its dangers, and in a population such as that we now speak of, that arising from the ignorance of the judge—the impossibility of getting at the truth and the whole truth—seems the more urgent. Besides in England Officers of Police have no judicial functions and being practical men, do not feel the weight of a responsibility not imposed upon them, but it is going much too far to assume that a man who governs police is necessarily insensible to such responsibilities.

It is no wonder that the Chinese look upon us as a nation who trade only, but are incapable of any other aims, for commerce is the only field where we have been left free to act. But we feel it is a shame and a disgrace to our boasted European civilization that the social government of our own settlements should shew no improvement on that of the provincial native. We suffer, and civilization and humanity suffer, by our apparent incompetency to manage our own social affairs. We are not aspiring to municipal honors and the fact that residents here are constantly changing, makes it especially desirable that the local government should mainly be in the hands of that at home. They will not want the support of the community abroad if they only set about their work with the most ordinary regard for the feelings common to Englishmen abroad as well as at home, but let us have, not a travestie of English institutions over again, but a representative of her Majesty with adequate powers and efficient support to deal with the difficulties which arise in the natural course of affairs, with the increase of population.

We are well aware that difficulties regarding Jurisdiction will meet us at every step in the outset. We began badly and must pay the penalty. Difficulties of a similar kind have not prevented England from having "extradition" treaties with the United States and most, if not all, of the European powers, and surely should not be insurmountable in our Cosmopolitan settlements in China.

PEKING GAZETTES dating down to the 26th ulto. have been received. They tell us very little that is important. The late Tautai, Sieh Hwan, now Judge of the Kiang-su "was presented on appointment," as we should say, on the 23d, and had audience of the Emperor on that and the following day. Kweiliang and Hwashana had also audience on these days, and again on the 25th and 26th. Twan, as we mentioned last week, had returned to his duties in the Board of Punishments. Report says that the Emperor was much displeased with him about something. At all events he granted him no audience. Our readers may remember his memorial on taking leave last year. *(North-China Herald*, 11th Sept., 1858.*)*

The insecurity of the roads in Chih Li may be inferred from a memorial of the Governor-General Hangfuh, denouncing the acting magistrate of Nan-pi, a district in the south of the department of Tien-tsing, some fifty miles down the Canal, for having failed to arrest some robbers. Two persons travelling through Nan-pi were stopped on the 10th April, some five miles from the district city, and robbed by *seventy* highway men mounted. A certain term of grace having elapsed without the arrest of these delinquents, the official is complained of according to custom.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES.—Our Chinese correspondents forward us a number of proclamations, placards, and news letters. The burden of the song is still the same; the people have been and are excited against foreigners for kidnapping and deporting Chinese, and their excitement extends itself to all foreigners without distinction of nationality, and to other foreign questions, religion for instance, besides deportation. The authorities seem to accept this as the existent state of things, which they more than hint is due in chief to the suggestions of designing persons interested in popular disquiet. They, the authorities, appear to be taking heart again. The Intendant Wu had already offered 1,000 taels reward for detection of the parties guilty of the murder of Burton and the assault upon Mr. Lay; to whose almost perfect recovery from his hurt we are glad to bear testimony; and in a proclamation dated the 17th inst. he repeats the above offer under the instruction of the Governor-General Ho.

As to the employment of foreign kidnappers, suspicion continues undiminished, but is, strange to say, as unsupported as ever by any direct evidence, foreign or native. We have heard, indeed, of the arrest of two half-castes accused of forcible abduction, but the evidence against them requires more confirmation before we can repeat it. One is a drunkard and, we suspect, a deserter.

Two mandarins, one a *táutai* named Kiáu, and one a prefect named Hu, have been sent to Shanghai by the Governor-General and the Governor; it is stated, to see how the Ta-ku affair may be adjusted, but more probably, as the Táutai's notification, translated below, declares, to enquire into the kidnapping and its consequences.

WU, *Acting Intendant, &c., insists upon arrest and again makes offer of a reward thereunto.*

WHEREAS on the 30th of the 6th moon, (30th July), a mob of country-people, assembled on the Ma-loo, took on themselves to slay and to smite. The Acting Intendant has since from time to time issued instructions to the district magistrate to seize the parties really guilty of this violence, that they might be tried and punished. In addition to this he has offered a reward for their detection and arrest:—which proceedings are on record.

He has now had the honor to receive a despatch from Ho, Imperial Commissioner, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Superintendent of Trade at the Ports, and Governor-General of the Two Kiang, to the following effect:—

"The forcible abduction and exportation of Chinese by foreigners was, on the one hand, a wilful breach of treaty, which it was the duty of the local authorities to call on the foreign consuls to look into and dispose of impartially. It was not, on the other hand, competent for the Chinese people to take on themselves to kill [the offenders.] And as the fact that the Inspector General Lay, who certainly had not been kidnapping or crimping, was nevertheless beaten and wounded, does farther shew that the person assaulted and killed was not as a matter of course a kidnapper or a crimp, and that the parties guilty of killing or maiming, were, in like manner, not as a matter of course the parties aggrieved, it is absolutely essential that the case be probed to the bottom, and the delinquents seized and punished according to their respective deserts. To this end the Governor-General has deputed the Intendant Kiáu to associate himself with the Wu, late Prefect of Chin-kiang, who has been similarly deputed by the Governor of the Province, and to proceed to Shanghai to preside over the administration of the affair, &c."

In accordance with the above, as soon as Kiau and Wu, the two officials deputed, shall have reached Shanghai, the Intendant will consult with them and take his measures accordingly. Meanwhile he is calling before him his constabulary and police to require of them the production of the delinquents within a given time. In addition to this, as it is highly incorrect that so much time should have elapsed without the arrest of those liable thereto as the parties guilty of this murder, it is his duty to offer a farther reward for their apprehension He accordingly notifies for the information of all classes that if any one, being certain what parties were really guilty of killing the foreigner and wounding the Inspector-General Lay, will privily communicate such true particulars at the court of the Intendant as may enable him to seize and bring them to justice, such informant shall receive 1,000 dollars. The Intendant will certainly not break (*lit.* eat) his word, nor will he expose the informant to after trouble by confronting him with the accused. Let enquiry then be prosecuted with activity and with care, and let information be secretly given, and the escape of the really guilty from the net prevented;—that the penalty inflicted may be seen to be commensurate with the offence. Be prompt and zealous! Be prompt and zealous! A special proclamation.

Dated the 17th August, 1859.

The Intendant is also said to have promised a high reward to his own establishment specially, should they succeed in producing the culprit.

There is an "affectionate" exhortation from Fu, the chief military authority, who deplores the violence done to the two missionary chapels broken into last week. He briefly alludes to the late agitation and its causes, and the efforts made by the foreign consuls to redress the wrong alleged to have been done in the coolie trade. The outrage on the chapels must have been the work of outsiders, &c., &c.

The *chi-hien* Liu issued a notice dated the 10th inst. on the same subject. In rejoinder to the imputation that the authorities were siding with foreigners against those who are the children of the parent-mandarins, he observes that he himself has been very fatherly ever since he took over the district; very active against bad characters. He reprobates paternally the attack on the chapels, also the unruly conduct of the manyheaded generally. Trade has been carried on at Shanghai by the Emperor's permission for a long time. Peace is to the advantage of both sides. The native should not allow mischief-makers to set him against foreigners, &c., &c.

The same magistrate issues another notice on the 16th, reminding the people that Christianity is tolerated under the late Emperor's decree of 1845. The doctrine is spoken of as the *t'ien-chu kiáu*, the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven, a term which is by the Roman Catholics distinctively applied to their own; we think however that Christianity in general is meant, and that the edict may be in answer to various placards of which we have heard of late, dissuading the Chinese from embracing the *t'ien-chu kiáu*. The immediate cause of its issue is probably the attack on the chapels in the city, as it states that, by the Decree aforesaid, removing the interdict, the erection of chapels to the Lord of Heaven was authorised not only at Shanghai, but at all the ports. No one, it proceeds, is obliged to embrace this doctrine; it is as much a matter of option as the profession of Buddhism or Táuism, and there is as little occasion as in the case of these for sectarian animosities. These have been manifestly promoted by vagabonds desiring a disturbance for their own ends, and for this purpose affecting indignation as if at a public grievance, in order to excite the people, who in their stupidity range themselves on their side. The people are exhorted to mind their own business.

One very furious placard, without date, signed by Chau Ayuh and Tsáu Atsien recommends all in foreign employ, or converted to foreign religions, to withdraw, lest they be lost in the general punishment to be inflicted on the "dog-barbarians." The authorities forget the people and disobey the Emperor's commands. Hence the barbarians have been encouraged to make large purchases of coolies, to attack Tien-tsing, and to deal in opium. Chau Ayuh himself saw 17 bodies float down the Hwang-pu, the water in front of Shanghai, &c., &c.

A seizure of coolies intended for exportation was reported at the beginning of the week from Woosung. A lorcha, according to our correspondent, the strict accuracy of whose account however we are by no means able to guarantee, came into Woosung with a large number of men on board, some of whom attracted attention by their cries. The magistrate of Pán-shan ascertained from them that they had been decoyed on board the Lorcha, by some Ningpo crimps under pretence of an engagement to serve as sailors in a foreign ship at six dollars a month. He thereupon seized the crimps in charge, twenty four in number, *beheaded one* (?) and sent the rest up to Shanghai.

Several hundred braves are stated to have been enrolled by the district magistrate and stationed in different parts of the city.

Rebels.—Two men are stated to have been seized in Soochow on the 28th ulto., who admitted themselves to be spies from Nanking. One was disguised as a Budhist priest, the other as a travelling surgeon. Their discovery led to that of four others in different disguises. They were all beheaded.

An officer sent down here this week to purchase arms and ammunition for the force before Nanking, reports that this had been closing on the city so completely as to cut off all supplies, and was throwing up batteries and stockades within half a mile of the walls, when the rebels, who seem to have been very strong in cavalry, made a sortie. They were checked neither by redoubts nor ditches, drove the imperialists back above ten *li*, destroyed *several tens* of fortified camps, and having swept the surrounding country of all it contained, returned with the spoil to Nanking, the reduction of which, by blockade at all events, is thus indefinitely postponed. The heat of the weather has put an end to all fighting for the present. The troops want money, which the officer sent in is also commissioned to bring.

The next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave Shanghai on Sunday morning the 4th prox°. at daylight, allowing time to reply to the mail of 11th if it arrives, as it should on the 26th or 27th, even by a P. & O. Co.'s boat.

It is to be hoped that the packages left behind at Point de Galle by the last steamer—because the *Granada* had not room for them—will come on by this one, as much inconvenience, to say the least of it, is felt by the delay. We are informed that the *Granada* had not room for them, but we have yet to learn why there was not room reserved for them, and to discover some other reason than the cupidity of the Company in getting all the freight they can, why we are sacrificed to accommodate Bombay shippers. If any distinction is made, it should be in favor of, and not prejudicial to residents in China, particularly Shanghai the most distant point on the line from home. The Company are bound to see that this does not occur again, because it is unjust.

We have heard frequent complaints of the detention of treasure at Woosung a day or two after the arrival of the steamer. This appears to be sufficient ground for dissatisfaction. Consignees may lose the sale in a fluctuating market, and as it is for the benefit of the Company only that the steamer stops at Woosung to deliver her Opium, which she cannot legally bring into Port, they are bound to have a safe insurable vessel to bring Passengers, Treasure, Mails, &c., to Shanghai immediately after arrival at Woosung. We were requested to notice this a long time ago but as there was a prospect of Opium being soon admitted into port under the new Trade Regulations, it seemed better to bide that time, which, however, now seems to be distant.

Mr. W. B. Reed, late U. S. Minister Plenipotentiary in China, has made a speech to his townsmen, the citizens of Philadelphia, on the policy of the United States in China and the success that rewarded his pacific and patient diplomacy in "obtaining from the Chinese the ready offer of all the advantages which, by means of war, other parties had extorted for themselves,—a treaty made in peace and friendliness, without an unkind word or thought; without a threat, or a pang, or a scar." !!

It was our intention to have curtailed this lengthy oration to suit our limited space, but we find so little that the scissors can be applied to without spoiling the effect, that we copy it entire from the columns of the *New York Herald*,—the italics being theirs.

Not having been behind the scenes when those events occurred we abstain from comment, but a perusal of this "narrative of American action and negociations at Peking" will we think confirm the opinions expressed at that time by "busy scribblers who flutter in the sunshine of patronage," that the presence and meddling of neutrals *did* embarrass the policy of the belligerents.

After thanking the meeting for the welcome extended to him, Mr. Reed said;—

The policy of the United States in China, by unfriendly people abroad, and some inconsiderate ones at home, has been much criticised. We have been censured because we chose, having no earthly ground of quarrel with China, to stand off, to look on the conflicts of others, and then to accept from the Chinese the ready offer of all the advantages which, by means of war, other parties had extorted for themselves. Let us see, for a moment, how this matter really stands in point of common sense, to say nothing of common morality, and by way of one answer to such cavils, let me suggest the alternative of our having done just the reverse of what we did; of our having joined in a distant and expensive war, to the destruction of trade and sacrifice of material interests; or, being neutral, of having refused the concessions which the Chinese of their own accord have made to us. Now that the excitement is all over; let me in all candor ask, what would have been thought of us had we done either of these very chivalric things—what, would have been the judgment of the people—I do not speak of partisans who find fault with whatever is done—but of the sober, patriotic, business men of this country, had the President involved us in gratuitous hostilities with China, or had I, as the diplomatic agent of our country, sullenly refused to accept the privileges which a friendly and neutral position secured to us. I beg to say to you that there were many times during the past eighteen months, when, had I consulted my own inclinations, I should have gladly withdrawn from the scenes of bloody and unequal war, the unheroic conflict of the very strong with the very weak, but when I assure you, that *such a withdrawal would have been most sincerely deplored by the belligerent allies, who wished and perhaps needed, the moral support of the neutral powers of Russia, and the United States, and by the poor Chinese, who in their helplessness, looked upon us as their only friends, and supplicated us to remain,* I say all that is needed to justify the attitude we assumed and maintained. Nay, I can go further, and have every reason to know that no one, in the end, did more full and exact justice to the attitude, which, as the representative of a resolutely neutral power, I pursued from first to last, than did Lord Elgin, or will more frankly acknowledge the friendly spirit in which, especially the supplementary negotiations (and they were sometimes, or might easily have been made difficult and delicate), were initiated and conducted to a most satisfactory result, and I ought, in justice to myself and them to add, that never, in more than a year's close association with the belligerent plenipotentiaries, did there occur between us any such difference of opinion as caused or left the least trace of personal unkindness. We parted at Shanghae in November last, as we had met a year before, on terms of mutual kindness and respect. If the swarm of busy scribblers, such as always flutter in the sunshine of patronage, sometimes tried to produce irritation and annoyance; if one phantom—the suspicion of Russian influence—sometimes darkened our path, I always found that candor, good temper and a moderate exercise of good sense, were more than a match for them, and I assure you, gentlemen, in spite of the newspapers, we were excellent friends, and kept our respective countries in that friendly relation which perhaps, in the crisis of the world's affairs, is now more than ever important. And, Mr. Mayor, as I am talking unreservedly amongst my friends and neighbors, I cannot refrain from adding a tribute to another distant friend—I refer to the Naval Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in the East, Sir Micael Seymour, one of those rare, pure men, who have made the English navy what it is, the greatest in the world, a gallant, loyal man, a friend of our country, and (I speak from personal experience) of our countrymen, and I but utter the feeling of American residents in China, and of every officer and sailor in our own squadron in the East, when I say he was regarded with affection and respect by all. That the belligerents would, at the outset, have been better pleased had we shared the expense and danger of a Chinese war, is no doubt true, but that they, (I mean those in authority) ever uttered a word or entertained a thought of resentment because we did not, is not in any sense true. I am sorry to dwell on this matter further, but it is a question worth asking—What had we to go to war with China about? Did the aggregation of all the minute wrongs which that perverse nation had ever done us constitute a reason for the exposure of a human life, or the expenditure of one dollar in distant military armament? The total amount of pecuniary claims (now, I am happy to say, settled without a harsh word or unpleasant thought) never amounted to a million of dollars, and did not, at the beginning of the war, amount to more than a fifth of that sum: for you will recollect the bulk of our claims are of recent occurrence, for loss of property at the factories, when the Chinese were defending their own soil, and for which they are only responsible on the unchristian principle of English and American public law, that the assailed party always pays the damages. The Viceroy at Canton had refused to receive our Ministers inside the city, a privilege we not only had never asked, but which we had on one occasion disclaimed. He had evaded official intercourse, as all Chinese will do. A President's letter had been returned by one of the provincial authorities, with the seal broken and unanswered. This is the sum of the wrongs we had, on our own account, to complain of; and I do not hesitate to say that the proposition to make a distant and expensive war, to the sacrifice of trade, for such causes, would have been hooted at by Congress and the nation. But did our expectant allies suggest any other reasons for our active co-operation? A French missionary priest had been butchered under circumstances of great atrocity. Were we to go to war with China for that? As well might we now be engaged in war with Cochin China for the same reason. When, in 1856, an American citizen was killed at Foochau in a street broil, there was great good sense in the admonition given by the British Vice Consul, and approved by Lord Clarendon, that the murder was purely an American affair, and that British subjects had better not mix themselves up in it. Had the English cause of war any greater attractions for us? What was the lorcha Arrow, with its engrafted grievance of intramural intercourse—what where these to us. One Parliament in Great Britain had condemned a war on this account. To its successor it was never mentioned; and I do not believe any conscientious man in England now thinks it a wise or a just war. In every point of view, therefore, active co-operation by us, with or without the assent of Congress, was out of the question. This decision not to be envolved in an Eastern war was no new one, for, during the latter days of Mr. Pierce's administration, Mr. Secretary Marcy instructed our Minister in China, not only that the United States had no cause of war with China, but that there was no obligation, perfect or imperfect, on China, that required him to negotiate a revised treaty at or near Peking, or any particular place that we might find it expedient or convenient to select. Matters thus standing, I think no candid man will say that any other course was open to the President than that which he adopted, of declining to be involved in these hostilities, and at the same time in the most frank and friendly spirit co-operating with the other Powers in any peaceful measures of redress. On this errand, and with instructions that admitted no evasion, had I been disposed to seek for it, it was my lot to be sent, arriving in China early in November, 1857. I have every reason to believe, though of course I speak without authority, that the tone of Mr. Cass' refusal and the appointment of a special envoy to act with the English and French and Russian plenipotentiaries in the spirit which my instructions prescribed, was entirely satisfactory to the representative of her Majesty at Washington; and it was in this spirit of contentment that copies of the confidential instructions of each were exchanged without reserve. In this connection I venture to refer to an incident of our diplomatic intercourse in China, which may not have been without bad, though temporary effects. When I arrived in China, and in my first intercourse with the Earl of Elgin, I felt myself embarrassed by his intentional silence or apparent ignorance of the instructions under which I was acting. I could not understand how to reconcile this silence or this ignorance with what I supposed to be the fact that a copy of my instructions had been placed for transmission in Lord Napier's hands. I had no alternative but to be silent, too, though I thought it due to myself that Lord Elgin should know, in a general way, the limitations which were imposed upon my action. Many months afterwards the mystery was solved, and the missing despatches came to light. By a clerical or post office blunder somewhere in the East, these documents, which should have reached Lord Elgin before my arrival, followed him on his trip to India as far as Singapore, were then sent back to London, and did not reach him in China till several months afterwards. I incline to think that some transitory unpleasant feeling might have been saved had these despatches arrived in season. Their not doing so was no fault of mine or of the government at Washington. My first duty, on arriving in China, was to put myself in communication with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. My orders to this effect were explicit. In language which was meant to be that of courtesy but of decision, I asked of Yeh a personal interview. His answer, delayed no longer than indirect communication rendered necessary, for the river was blockaded and everything had to be sent through the Portuguese authorities at Macao, so far from being, as has been represented, indecorous and peremptory, was eminently courteous and respectful. It was evasive of course, and I expected nothing else. Yeh did not write to me in the scoffing tone he had used to some of my predecessors; he did not seek to bandy clumsy sarcasm with me as with Lord Elgin, but he answered me with remarkable courtesy (the precise value of which, I beg you to believe, I properly estimate), and gave as a reason for not seeing me what, I confess, seemed to me a pretty good one, that the English had destroyed the suburban residences where the former personal interviews had been had, and that he had no fit place in which to meet me. It was, I freely admit, at the time a matter of transient regret to me that this personal intercourse was declined, as it extinguished the very faint hope I had of mediation and good offices, and of averting, by inducing timely concession on his part, the storm of war which I knew was about to burst. It is due to candor to say that, from subsequent revelations I am satisfied there was no ground for this hope, and that Yeh's doom was pre-ordained I shall never regret that I discharged the duty prescribed by my instructions and made the communication which I did. Then began a season of endurance which to an active mind was hard to bear. No one not on the spot can well comprehend the state of feeling, morbid and deranged in every way, that existed in the south of China in the first month or two after my arrival, and how hard it was to hold to one's anchorage. There was a war fever. With rare exceptions, for there were some few who kept their balance, the judgment of every one seemed overset. The merchant and the missionary—the Catholic and the Protestant—for once agreed, and the ruins of the factories and of the Honan packhouse, and the blackened walls of chapels and hospitals stimulated all to one loud cry for vengeance on the Chinese, who were not the authors of the war. Had I yielded for a moment to the influences around me, a mischief would have been done which time and friendly diplomacy never could have repaired, and now that the game of lingering war has been played out by others, my gratitude is unbounded that I was firm enough to keep my country out of it. One word of ill advised sympathy—one rash suggestion to the naval commanders to put such of their ships as were available within the range of the fire of a people so insensate and undiscriminating as the Chinese, and the mischief would have been done; and it is not easy, even now, to measure what that mischief would have been. Aside from consequences to myself in certain discredit and recall (for no administration would have ventured to sustain me), I should have seen our gallant sailors and marines wasting their courage and expending their accomplishments of war on feeble adversaries and staughtering women and children. I should have seen them throwing away their lives before paltry and irregular defences, and when the victory was won, and our flag united with those of England and France, had been planted over the dismal ruins of Canton, we should have been partakers of a conquest more troublesome and perplexing than conquerors ever had before—soldiers and sailors doing police duty amidst ruins; a local government organized within a government, and the conquerors hard at work to keep the rickety machine in motion, and the restless officials in their places; an army of occupation practically prisoners; assassinations habitual, and revenge bloody; commerce suspended, if not annihilated, and a new chapter of vindictive memories opened, the end of which no one can foresee. Such is Canton as I have seen it since December, 1857. Such is the wretched Canton warfare from a share in which, by a strict and cheerful obedience to my instructions, I am proud to say I have saved my country. The only real difficulty with China had been summarily settled at the Barrier Forts before my arrival; and for the future we thought our duty and our interest to be neutral; and we were so absolutely. On the 10th of February the blockades were raised, peace proclaimed except at Canton, matters restored to a treaty basis, and, at the same time, the neutral Powers of Russia and the United States were invited to join in an earnest and peaceful appeal to the Court of Pekin for the redress of grievances and a revision of treaties. In what spirit that invitation was received and answered will appear from the correspondence. There seemed to be all round cordiality and confidence and good feeling. And here I gladly avail myself of the occasion to bear testimony to the moderation, as revealed in the correspondence of Yeh before the fall of Canton, of the belligerent plenipotentiaries. I refer especially to Lord Elgin's, which has been laid before Parliament and printed. Nothing, it seems to me, could have been more considerate and humane. On the 13th of February I wrote to Washington that it was impossible to read it without being impressed by the evidence not only of moderation of demand, but of reluctant resort to arms. The military notices were equally considerate of the duties of humanity. Thus regarding them, it was with an earnest sympathy that, on the part of the United States, I acceded to the suggestion of the English and French Ministers that we should jointly appeal to the imperial Council at Pekin. The Russian Minister united in it with equal cordiality. So stood matters at the end of February, 1858, and in about a month the four Ministers arrived at Shanghae, whither we had asked the Imperial Council to send a plenipotentiary to meet us The result of this part of the peaceful experiment is well known. We were met not only by an evasive reference to Canton—whither the new Imperial Commissioner had gone—but by a positive refusal of the Supreme Council at the capital to correspond with us. The letter of the Russian Minister was not even answered, except in the form of a message through me. In this state of things no conference was needed to determine the course we ought to pursue. It was a simple instinct to refuse to follow the new Commissioner to the south of China, and to repair at once to the north, and seek access there. I am conscious that I am trespassing largely on your patience, and pass by rapidly the story of our action in the north. It was a continuous and earnest effort on the part of the representatives of the two neutral Powers to induce the Chinese to yield, and thus prevent the necessity of force and avert bloodshed; and I avail myself of this opportunity to make one disclaimer, which I desire to do in terms as distinct, precise and comprehensive as language affords, so that there may be no room for criticism. *I desire to say, that for the assertion or insinuation, which has been so current and so positive, that there was between the Russian Minister and me any plan, combination, agreement express or implied, or understanding, having for its object the frustration of the policy of Great Britain or France, so far as it was known to or surmised by us, there is not a shadow of truth. It is a fabrication, pure and absolute.* Either in intercourse with the Chinese officials, or in correspondence with my government, no word escaped me of infidelity to the common cause of Western diplomacy. Even when our judgment hesitated as to the expediency or propriety of measures which were adopted, we shared our doubts with no one. I hope this denial, made on the honor of a gentleman, will be received as it is made. Let me not for a moment be understood as denying that between his Excellency, Count Putiatine and me, there were the most intimate and confidential relations. Excluded as neutrals, perhaps properly so, from the councils of the belligerent allies, we naturally drifted into close intimacy, which ripened, on my part, and I have every reason to believe on his, into warm personal friendship, which I shall never disown. It may be matter of wonder to some who speculate on uncongenial associations, that Russians and Americans can be friends; but no one familiar with our history can fail to see why it is so. We never had an appreciable difference. Our records are not filled with contrasts of antipathy to-day and loving kindness to-morrow—crusades of centuries on one page, and hollow dynastic affiliations on the next. Ours is a record of uniform, continued and practical friendliness, and that friendship as it existed last summer in the East, was not, I repeat, prostituted to unworthy or secret cabals, such as have been imputed to us. The effect of our movement northward was immediate, for agents from the capital at once presented themselves and sought an interview. The first that came being sent merely "to manage affairs," and who were the same that baffled Mr. McLane and Sir John Bowring in 1854, were not recognized, but notes were sent to the capital by the plenipotentiaries announcing their arrival, and six days allowed for an answer. Within that time a new Commissioner arrived, the Governor-General of the Province of Chili, one of the highest officers of the empire, who announced himself as Imperial Commissioner in conjunction with those previously sent, and as authorized (*these were the words of his letter*) "to meet their Excellencies, the Honorable Foreign Ministers, and seriously deliberate with them concerning the affairs mentioned in the letters of their several nations." The first note was not received owing to a derogatory informality in the address. A second note was then written by the Chinese and received, being brought to me in a boat from the *Audacieuse*, where Baron Gros and Lord Elgin were in conference, and accompanied by the exhibition of their cards. I had every reason to suppose that the Governor-General's letter was satisfactory to the allies as it was to me. On the 29th of April, three days before the time allowed for an answer from Pekin, the English and French gun-boats crossed the bar and anchored near the forts. I took for granted that this was meant less as a hostile demonstration than as a means of giving force to the negotiations about to begin; and on the 30th, the Russian Minister and I went in our respective ships and anchored behind the gunboats. Nearly two days elapsed after we entered the river, and there were no signs of our colleagues. In the meantime the Chinese were importunate for an interview. They were urgent, courteous, and respectful. On the 1st May, in answer to an earnest request for me to fix a time for an interview, I wrote to them "that I was unable at this time to do so, being anxious to confer with the Ministers of Great Britain and France, before I could designate any time or place, and I then added more explicitly: "As he has already informed the imperial authorities, there is in the course of policy now pursued entire concord of feeling between the Ministers of the four Powers, and the undersigned thinks that any separate action on his part, when there is an opportunity of consultation, might be regarded as an unfriendly act. He is in hourly expectation of the arrival of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, and will be ready on Monday at the latest (to-morrow being a day of rest) to give a positive answer as to a place of meeting." A copy of this note was at once sent to the allied ministers, and so anxious and perplexed by this strange reserve did Count Putiatine become, that he went out to the fleet in order to ascertain what new state of things had occurred. On the night of Sunday, the 2d of May, I received from the allied Ministers the first intimation of their decision not to meet the Imperial Commissioner, on account of his not being willing, or perhaps able to produce, in advance, what are known as "full powers." Why this difficulty was not made known to us sooner, and why the Russian Minister and I were alluded in utter unconsciousness of it, to go into the river, I am yet at a loss to understand. Without undue tenaciousness, I confess I felt hurt at this palpable want of confidence, and did not think it consistent with the respect due to myself or my country to be going in or out, or to be at the back and call of those who thought it right to pursue so reserved a policy. Beside, in the exercise of the best judgment I could form, I did not agree in the opinion that before an interview the production of "full powers" was essential, or, indeed, if negotiations in good faith could be begun, that it was worth while to be critical or exacting as to the technical power. I attached to these formalities just as little value as it is understood Lord Elgin and Baron Gros did to ceremony when they ceded the place of honor to Pehqui and the Tartar General at Canton. The questions of the precedent production of powers and of their sufficiency are very different. It was with the first only that I had to deal. I had promised the Chinese officials, having come into the river on an errand of peace, I would meet them, and I saw nothing in the new scruple of the allies to make me wish either to recall or to reconsider this promise. And here, arraigned, as I have occasionally and thoughtlessly been, for a want of fidelity to my co-operators (I have to use the word for want of a better), I must refer to a matter of interest, and which I confess in some of its relations is yet a mystery. In the Yamun of Yeh, in Canton, were found many important documents throwing much light on the past relation of the empire to foreigners. These were translated, and were in the hands of the Allies. Some of minor importance were shown to me. One, however, purporting to be the report made by the commissioners who met Sir J. Bowring and Mr. McLane in 1854, and the Imperial comments or rescripts—a document of great and painful interest, as illustrating the habitual faithlessness of Chinese officials—was in the hands of the Allies during the whole of the difficulties at the Peiho, and was never shown to or seen by me. I never saw the document till three months afterwards at Shanghae, when all was over, and it had but a faint historical interest. I do not venture to affirm that this was purposely withheld. It may have been forgotten. It related largely to important American affairs. It would have enabled me in the difficult complication which arose, to regulate my conduct by a full and accurate knowledge of the whole truth. In one view I am sincerely rejoiced that the inadvertance or intention to which I refer kept these documents from me. They were certainly the most painful revelations of the mendacity and treacherous habits of the high officials of this empire yet given to the world. They cannot be read without contemptuous resentment; and I have such confidence in my equanimity and self-control as to determine what might have been my inclination before and after the fall of the Taku forts, had the contents of these papers been known to me. Nothing, of course, that the Chinese authorities, high or low, could say or write would have materially influenced my course of action under or without instructions; but had these papers been seen by me I am quite sure the moderate confidence I had in their professions would have been lessened, and my conciliatory tendencies not a little embarassed. If it be, as I thing it was, a mistake on the part of the English and French ministers, concealing or omitting to communicate these things, it was not without its good fruits in allowing my peaceful inclinations to have full scope I do not at all regret what was done or omitted last summer, but I deprecate any criticism on the course of the United States when, either intentionally or inconsiderately, information to which we were entitled in the friendly co-operation to which we supposed we were invited was withheld. Thus unenlightened, but acting under a clear sense of duty, I landed at the forts, and had two interviews with the Imperial commissioners. They were in a great measure formal, but in some respect they were or might have been significant. That their powers were limited, and that any treaty in the aggregate was to be referred to Peking for approval, I found to be true; and yet I have little doubt that if I had not been restrained by a sense of what was due to others—under Tan's powers a treaty, with every variety of most favored clauses, might have been made, which would have been ratified in forty-eight hours. But to have done so here would have been unfair to those with whom I desired to act in good faith; and at none of the interviews was the idea seriously entertained by me. They were improved, as I thought, by earnestly impressing on the Chinese the necessity of yielding to all the preliminary demands of the belligerents, the certainly of defeat if they continued to resist the moderation and reasonableness of what I then understood were the ulterior demands; in short, every persuasion and urgency was resorted to to attain the very ends which all had in view. The details of these interviews were regularly communicated to Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, and, I am happy to believe, were properly estimated; for, another term of six days having expired on the 19th of May, when the allies determined to summon and take the forts, the Earl of Elgin wrote to me—"I need not recapitulate the history of our endeavors to be satisfied with Tan's powers, as you are already familiar with it; but I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgments to you for the exertions you have made to bring the Chinese autherities to more reasonable sentiments." On the 20th May the Taku forts were summoned and taken by assault, and the way to the capital at last seemed to be opened. It was not, however, until the 29th that the allied Plenipotentiaries made their advance up the river, and on the evening of the same day, on Lord Elgin's invitation, and in pursuance of a determination formed and communicated beforehand, the Russian Minister and I followed, reaching Teintsin the following morning. I was the honored guest of his Excellency Count Putiatine, and, through his courtesy, *the flags of Russia and the United States were hoisted on the America—the flags of the two nations who were and meant to be at peace with China. Ten days before the ensigns of Great Britain and France had been seen together at one mast head in the midst of battle with the Chinese.* The negotiations, which began almost immediately after our arrival at Teintsin, with the new Commissioners who presented themselves, were necessarily distinct; but, so far as the neutral Powers were concerned, were shrouded in no mystery. While certainly there was no extreme confidence on the part of the belligerent plenipotentiaries towards us there was, on my part at least, no reserve as to what I was doing or expected to accomplish. The draft of such a treaty as I desired, or rather as I thought practicable, was sent to Lord Elgin and Baron Gros before we entered the river. Baron Gros' sketch I received at once—Lord Elgin's not till some time after, at Teintsin. *In one particular I altered my draft, in compliance with an earnest wish expressed by Lord Elgin.* The details of each formal interview with the Commissioners were duly interchanged, and there was not a word of conference between the Chinese and me at any time, or with any object, that was kept secret or withheld. On the other hand (and I must not be understood as complaining of it), for some reasons—doubtless adequate, what course of conduct, or policy, or negotiation the belligerents were pursuing—was not told to us. All that we knew we learned from the Chinese officials, and on their revelations, never encouraged, we could not depend: and I here reiterate the affirmation, that when we were thus made the depositories of secrets we had no wish to learn from them, no word ever passed my lips, except in the way of persuasion, to yield to the demands of the allies. The fact that at an early stage of the negotiations a letter was written by the Imperial Commissioners, promising to make the required concessions, was never known by me till months afterwards I read it in the columns of the newspapers. The dark shadow of suspicion of Russian proclivity was between us. I lamented it then, I lament it now; for, but for that, I have every reason to think a much less reserved policy would have been pursued. Even as it was, I don't permit myself to doubt that, had I, as the representative of the United States, been content to have placed myself at Lord Elgin's disposal, to have remained insignificantly silent and passive till his work was done, he would have aided me, by retaining his forces there, to get a treaty identical in terms to his, and thus have had the honor of making a treaty for America as well as for England. But it required but a small amount

☞ *See Supplement.*

NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

Arrived from

August
7,—San Juan, (Sp. bq.), Palaske, Amoy.
7.—Kymhongsem, (Sp. bq.), Christian, Amoy.
8.—Kymhongtye, (Sp. bq.), Reynolds, Amoy.
10,—Helena, (Da. bq.), Simons, Shanghai.

Departed for

August
1,—Wide Awake, (Br. sh.), Osborne, Swatow.
10,—Ora, (Ha. bg.), Peters, Chin-Chew.
10,—Ijatiliong, (Du. bq.), Glendening, Amoy.

Vessels in Port.

St. George, (Si. bq.), Advance, (Si. bq.), Sea Forth, (Si. bq.), Pylades, (——), Leontine, (Bre. bq.), Independence, (Br. bg.), Schlosser, (——), and Blue Jay, (Br. bq.)

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery made in a Cause wherein Edmund Barton Goodall and Others are Plaintiffs and Louisa Mary Goodall and Others are Defendants, the Creditors of Charles William Goodall late of Shanghai in China, Surgeon, deceased, who died on or about the 28th day of January, 1858, are by their Solicitors on or before the 11th day of January, 1860, to come in and prove their debts at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard Chancery Lane in the County of Middlesex or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Monday, the 16th day of January, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said claims.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1859

GEORGE WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

FIELD & ROSCOE,
36, Lincolns Inn Fields,
London,
Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

27au

大英國京師藩瑟勒衙門示爲給受遺產事照得醫生哥陶勒查爾斯維廉素在
上海恒順醫館行醫前於咸豐七年十二月十四日左右身故所有遺產一分
應歸伊親屬收領玆據哥陶勒以德門巴頓以婦人哥陶勒氏雷啥馬利等俱
呑遺產到署呈控本衙門現定條諭准查爾斯醫生親屬不論何人許其到官
伸訴或身自投呈或律師代行稟控前赴大英京師馬士達阿付羅離士署內
辨明此案以咸豐九年十二月十九日止告嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日
將於本衙門內齊集若干人等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
書吏外丁若爾日
原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈亘信斐勒第三十六房便是

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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上海恒順醫館行醫前於咸豐七年十二月十四日左右身故所有遺產一分
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呑遺產到署呈控查查爾斯醫生死後雖尚有遺下產業而生前所負各處帳
目猶多未了例應給還本衙門現定條諭准各債主到官伸訴或身自投呈或
律師代行稟控前赴京師馬士達阿付羅士署內辦明此案以咸豐九年十二
月十九日止告嗣後不准再訟十二月二十四日將於本衙門內齊集若干人
等當堂訊鞫確定是非以昭信實
咸豐九年四月二十二日特示
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原告律師斐勒特勞師各住址在大英京師靈亘信斐勒第三十六房便是

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug 11	Russian gun-boat							
.. 13	W. Frederick	B. bark	484	Wood	Hongkong	Aug 6	Sundries	Knoop and Co
.. 14	Cambalu	B. ship	499	Frazar	Nagasaki	.. 2		Dent and Co
.. 15	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Japan	.. 7	Sundries	Russell and Co
.. 16	Dona Anita	B. bark	456	Burdett	Nagasaki	.. 4	do	Harkort and Co
.. 17	Henriette	Du. bg	220	Robinson	do	.. 4	do	Dimier, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Hongkong	.. 13	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 18	Argonaut	A. ship	570	Norton	N.Y. & Hkong	.. 3	General	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 18	City Simpson	A. ship		Camfield	Nagasaki	.. —	Sundries	
.. 18	Henry Ellis	B. ship	412	Baillie	do	.. —	do	David Sassoon Son & Co
.. 18	Melita	A. schr	199	Stratton	Nicolaefski	July 10	do	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES
From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug 13	Nimrod [H.M.	disp. bt		Wynniatt	Hkong&K'tang		
.. 14	Witch of the Seas	B. brig	301	Baxter	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 14	Hesperian	A. bark	577	Blanchard	Nagasaki	do	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 14	Mystery	B. ship	1074	Mathews			Dent and Co
.. 15	Fairy	A. bark	629	Blish	New York	Tea &Silk	Olyphant and Co
.. 15	Water Witch	B. bark	236	Hodge	Hongkong	Sun., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 15	Russian gun-boat						
.. 16	Fanny Kirchner	Old. bk	477	Block	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Day-spring	B. bark	375	Knowles	Amoy	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 17	Aden	B. str.	812	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk &Su	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 17	Chesapeake [H.M.	st.-fri.		Willes	*Cruize*		
.. 18	Highflyer	H.M.str		Shadwell, c.B.	Port Vladimir and Japan		

* With Mails.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Marion, 11th April; Strathmore, 19th do.; Wynaud, 10th May; Wellington, 18th do; Beemah, 31st do.; Gallego, 1st June; and Solent, 18th June.
Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.
Liverpool—Oberon, (*via* St. Johns), 10th April; Laughing Water, 20th do.; Friar Tuck, 3d May; Spirit of the Age, 12th do.; Illimani, 30th May; and Talca. 16th June.
Cardiff—Australia, 4th June. *Swansea*—Conheath, 6th May; and Ocean Child, 17th June.
Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June.
Plymouth—Flying Spray, 6th May; and Bucephalus, 8th June. *New York*—Kate Hastings, 4th May.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Coromandel	H M dispt.-boat	5	..	50	Lieut T M Jones	150
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Kestrel (69)	H M gun-boat	3	233	37	C D Robinson	40
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut Geo D Bevan	60
Sampson	H M p-wl st fri	6	..	200	Geo S Hand	467
Du Chayla	H I M st-frigate	..	..	..	Tricault	400
Mississippi	U s steam frigate	13	..	300	W C Nicholson	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR
And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abdul Medjid	June19	B. ship	399	Wilkie	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	E. Warden		
Albertine	July 10	Ha. sh	626	Krüger	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Amazone	July 13	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co	Ningpo	cld 16th
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schilken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Turner	Johnson and Co		
Argonaut	Aug 18	A. ship	570	Norton	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ballarat	Aug 2	B. ship	712	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Early
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvel	A. R. Tilby		
Bertha	July 28	Bre. bk	406	Klamp	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	To-day
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Boreas	Aug 4	Ha. bk	312	Jebsen	Siemssen and Co		
Cambalu	Aug 14	B. ship	499	Frazer	Dent and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co		
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co		
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	397	De Faye	Lindsay and Co		
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sager	E. Warden		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
City Simpson	Aug 18	A. ship		Camfield			
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Captain		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Breiver	A. R. Tilby		
Cornelia L. Bevan	July 14	A. bark	330	Pedersen	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams an Co		
Diana	July 23	Ha. bk	320	Husing	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Ningpo	cld 1st
Dona Anita	Aug 16	B. bark	456	Burdett	Harkort and Co		
Earl of Southesk	Aug 1	B. bark	335	Bell	Dent and Co		
Easter Star	July 14	A. ship	1017	Jones	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	B. ship	813	Kilburn	Augustine Heard and Co		
Eastfield	June19	B. bark	434	Copland	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Edouard & Julie	June19	Belg.sh	526	Mennen	Lindsay and Co		
Emma	June18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Empress	July 20	B. ship	481	Malone	Fletcher and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves		
Falcon	July 7	B. ship	793	Maxton	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	20th inst
Formosa	Aug 12	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	4th prox*
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friendship	July 10	Sia. bk	450	Starr	A. R. Tilby		
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh.	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Georgiana	July 7	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Gertrude	May 3	Fr. sh.	463	Le Balle	Vaucher, Frères	Hongkong	cld 18th
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Wm. Hargreaves	London	cld 17th
Giovannina	May 24	Sar. bg	240	Oneto	Dent and Co		
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Granada	Aug 10	A. brig	331	Taylor	A. Howard		
Greta	Aug 9	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Early
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Hellespont	Aug 17	B. str.	330	Bolton	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Helvetia	July 22	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 16th
Henriette	Aug 17	Du. bg	220	Robinson	Dimier, Brothers and Co		
Henry Ellis	Aug 18	B. bark	412	Baillie	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Karl von Ribeck	Aug 7	M'kl.bk	285	Westendorf	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Inglis	June 6	B. bark	376	Twizell	Gilman and Co	Swatow	
Lina	July 1	Bre. bk	426	Meyer	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	cld 17th
Livingston	July 18	B. ship	535	Paynn	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	N.G. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Lord Clarendon	May 26	B. brig	273	Prance	Harkort and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucky Star	June23	Sia. bk	450	Pickrell	A. R. Tilby		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Hunteln	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Magdalena	July 20	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Ningpo	cld 18th
Main	June14	Ha. bg.	104	Friedrichsen	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Marie	May 19	Fr. bk.	252	Thin	Vaucher, Frères	San Francisco	Imdt.
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co		
Melita	Aug 18	A. schr	199	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Menelus	July 16	B. ship	507	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mercator	Aug 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nerbudda	Aug 9	B. bark	428	Will	Turner and Co		
Neville	May 3	B. ship	715	Kerr	Reiss & Co	London	30th inst
Nonpareil	July 18	A. ship	1431	Green	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Siemssen and Co		
N. B. Palmer	July 4	A. ship	1396	Frisbie	Russell and Co	New York	
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Patriotess	July 21	B. bark	287	Russell	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	cld 17th
Persia	July 1	B. ship	661	Parnall	A. R. Tilby		
Pruth	June 4	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Quatre Bras	July 21	Du. bk	286	Hondix	Dimier, Brothers and Co	Batavia	cld 16th
Radnagore	June17	B. ship	727	Manning	Russell and Co	London	
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rémi	July 16	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Rubens	June19	B. ship	403	Young	Dent and Co	London	Early
Sea Witch	June 6	B. bark	337	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Senator	July 2	N.G. bk	280	Slocomb	Lindsay and Co		
Shanghae	July 10	Sp. bk	264	Galdiz	F. Loureiro		
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Soledad	Aug 1	Sp. bk.	229	Barossa	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	cld 15th
Southern Belle	May 28	B. bark	541	Benson	Johnson and Co	Fuchau	cld 17th
Souto	Aug 8	Braz sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Stornoway	Aug 1	B. ship	527	Hart	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1134	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	Early
Tory	July 24	B. bark	451	Hume	A. R. Tilby		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Urania	Aug 15	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Van der Palm	July 26	Du. bk	431	Markus	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Vryhandel	July 22	Du. bk	333	Leverstein	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Wagoola	June 8	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
William	June21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co		
Windward	May 10	A. ship	818	Smith	Russell and Co	New York	
Witch	July 8	A. bark	410	Holtman	Siemssen and Co		
W. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co		
115 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct),*
From 1st July, 1859, to dates.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do.	641,755	113,320	755,075	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do.	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do.	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do.	691,317	59,222	750,539	106

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	Other Silk.	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	NewYork	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30	....	15.975

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,
From 1st July, 1859, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,111

PRICE of the *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London*. Single Numbers—To Subscribers. 2 *mace* 5 *can.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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[*Edited, Printed, & Published every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]

of self-respect and regard for the dignity of my country to exclude such an idea utterly from my mind. Shut out thus from the counsels and the confidence of those with whom we supposed we were invited to co-operate, we had but one course open to us, which was to go on quietly with our separate negociations as best we might, and not interfere, one way or the other, with those of others. This we did, and, on the 13th and 18th of June respectively, without an unkind word or thought, by a course of friendly conference, either directly or through deputies appointed on each side that was most creditable to the Chinese, the Russian and American treaties were signed. There was another reason for signing these treaties in advance, or rather whenever they happened to be ready, which it is due to candor I should state. There was more than one moment during the sojourn at Teintsin when it seemed to us, and I suspect to the allies, there was no little danger of a rupture between the Chinese and the English and French, of the war being renewed, and of their treaties being indefinitely postponed. Had that occurred, and such lingering hostilities been instituted between Teintsin and the capital as must have followed, I have no hesitation in saying, that in conformity with my instructions, and my own utter disgust of this strife of the strong with the weak, I should have retired from the scene. That such a danger at times existed I then believed and still believe, and I can imagine nothing more discreditable to the parties who might have precipitated the contest, than such a war in the north, originating from such causes. Had the Imperial Commissioners, in despair at what seemed to them the exhorbitant demands of the allies, fled from Teintsin; had the Emperor, as was surmised might be the case, abandoned his capital and retired to Tartary; had the military or diplomatic necessity existed for the allies, without cavalry, artillery or commissariat, either to occupy Teintsin till reinforcements should arrive (India yet in mutiny), or to advance on Peking; had any or all these results occurred, a heavy responsibility, in comparison with which the lorcha *Arrow* hostilities were nothing would have rested on those through whom the evil came. It was the sense of this possible danger that never ceased to operate on my mind, and made it perfectly clear to me, that my public duty required me to accelerate as much as possible the signature of my treaty. No one is more sincerely grateful than I am that this danger was averted, and that the Chinese commissioners never resorted to the expedients of flight or resistance. Of the American treaty, signed on the 18th of June, I am glad to have a chance of speaking. It has been adopted and ratified by my government, and, with its privileges and its restraints, is now the law of both lands. Its provisions regulating the public correspondence of the two nations, and requiring the deposit of the treaty at Peking, and an official promulgation, put an end for ever to that delegation of duty with reference to foreigners to distant provinces and subordinate provincial officials. It contains the first concession of the right to go to the capital that has in modern times been made to a nation of the West not tributary—for in the Russian treaty there was but the recognition of an ancient right—and it was in the form and under the limitations my judgment yet approves, and which, I venture to hope and to foretell, unless Peking is doomed to be a new Constantinople, will ultimately be adopted by all as it has been by Russia and France. It recognized Christianity and secured the full immunity of missionary effort. It protected Christian converts. It facilitated the purchase of real estate by foreigners. It reduced the tonnage dues. It settled the vexed question of the place of official intercourse, at the open ports and cities, out of which had arisen Sir John Davis' little war of 1857, and which had protracted Sir John Bowring's bigger conflicts (not yet I fear ended), of 1856. It opened new ports. It regulated in great detail after the benefit of twelve years' experience, the commercial relations of the East and West, and, taking for its model the British treaty of 1842, by very comprehensive "most favored clauses" (which the Chinese gladly assented to), gave us everything that might at any time be granted to other nations. Of such a treaty, made in peace and friendliness, without an unkind word or thought; without a threat or a pang, or a sear, adopted and approved by China and my own country, I have no reason to be ashamed.

Of the interval between the signature of the American treaty on the 18th June, and those of the English and French on the 27th and 28th, and what occurred, I must say a word, as it has been the subject of specific and most malignant misrepresentation. I pass by the melancholy episode of Keying with the remark that, in the intercourse, brief and strictly ceremonial as it was between us, the subject of the English and French negotiations, or demands, never was directly or indirectly alluded to; and with the expression of my absolute incredulity, on the evidence before me, as to his influence in stimulating popular tumult among the wretched, timid population at Teintsin. Keying's agency whatever it was, did not continue long. His doom was soon sealed. Repelled by the allied plenipotentiaries, he was condemned to the scaffold or to suicide; and I confess I look back to this strange scene of the drama with entire contentment, that I extended courtesy to a broken down old man, and that no share of responsibility for this poor heathen's fall rests on me. During the interval to which I have referred, the path of my duty was clearly before me. It was to remain where I was, not even to seem to break the concert which was professed; to show, by my presence, and my counsel if it was asked, that I was interested in the success of the allies; and to render good offices if I could do so inoffensively. This course I steadily pursued. On two occasions only did I (and the same remark applies to the Russian Minister) depart from another rule I prescribed to myself of not interfering with the action of others—I mean by appeal to them. It has been alleged that, just before the English and French treaties were signed, the Russian Minister and I, either at the instance of the Chinese, or from our own evil impulses, engaged in an intrigue—the last, I believe, that is attributed to us—to fabricate intelligence—the courteous words being to "forge or imagine a fable," and to detach the French Minister from his concert with Lord Elgin, so far at least as to abandon the claim for a permanent embassy at Pekin, and free access to the rivers and the interior. Nay, it went still further, for some success in this scheme was attributed to us, for, said the *Times* (September 17), speaking with an air of authority, "If our information be correct, the two most important articles of our treaty—the resident Minister at Pekin, and the right to go to any part of the interior for curiosity or trade—were in peril at the very last moment, and were obtained by England single handed, and by a stroke of happy audacity." There can be no other interpretation of this than that, by some sinister influence or his own free will, Baron Gros, being detached from his colleague, the latter was left to act alone and single handed, and so succeeded. Now, the truth is, the French Plenipotentiary never approved of a permanent embassy to Pekin, and has it not in his treaty now, except under the "most favored" clause; and the privilege of access to the interior, as he claimed it originally by the rivers, never was for a moment yielded. Lord Elgin will hardly thank his adulators either for the unjust imputation on the integrity or intelligence of his estimable colleague, or for imputing to him the unworthy course of abandoning that colleague and, "single-handed," gaining an advantage for himself. An American or Russian could hardly have done worse! As to our agency at the crisis, as it is called, of the negotiations, it was simply this:—As early as the 11th, I received from the Imperial Commissioners a most courteous and respectful letter, asking me to represent to Lord Elgin the conduct of one of his subordinates, who had used to them violent and offensive language. The style of the letter was so proper and respectful, and the facts stated with so much precision, that, after full deliberation, and some misgiving as to how it might be received, I determined to send it to Lord Elgin, taking care, however, to express no opinion as to the accuracy of the statements in the Chinese letter. It was not received in the spirit I hoped for; but the incident, very small indeed in itself, I take for granted, left no deep impression. One other matter of graver interest did occur, to which I have not the least hesitation in referring. On the day, or the day but one before the French and English treaties were signed, the Imperial Commissioners addressed a communication to the Russian Minister and me, separately, for neither of us knew of the other having received a letter, begging to see us at their residence in the city. There was every reason that we should go. Arriving at the Yamun about the same time, we were courteously received by the commissioners, whom we found in a state of great agitation and distress. The object of the interview was then disclosed. It was to ask our intercession with the English Minister, as to certain demands, the permanent diplomatic residence at Peking, and the free navigation of all the rivers, which they said to us, they could not concede, being prohibited by an Imperial decree. They told us that the French treaty had been agreed to, with the exception of the one article as to the standard text, and whether it should be French or Chinese; and, on this point, I am happy to believe that the assurances and expressions of confidence of my friend and secretary, Mr. Williams, in the integrity and high scholarship of the English and French interpreters, removed the difficulty. On the other points, they were most importunate, and to their importunity Count Putiatine and I were compelled to oppose a positive refusal to interfere in the way they wished. We assured them that, aside from considerations of propriety and delicacy, we were convinced that our interposition would do more harm than good, and that under no circumstances or inducements could it be thought of as to Lord Elgin. They then implored us to speak in their behalf to the French Minister, which we reluctantly agreed to do, taking care, over and over again, to limit our agency to a statement of facts, and assuring the Commissioners that we should give no counsel and express no opinion as to the matter. This was done, and our representation was received by Baron Gros with the friendly courtesy and consideration which always characterized him. He asked our permission to communicate what we had said and as we had said it, to Lord Elgin, to which we gladly consented. Of course I have no means of knowing, except from results, what passed in the subsequent conferences of the Allied Plenipotentiaries. The French treaty, without the obnoxious clauses, had, as I have said, been already agreed to. Its signing, however, was postponed till a day after Lord Elgin's, and then was executed without the concession of what, by the latter, was obtained. In other words, judging the relative value of concessions by their extent, the English treaty, signed on the 26th, contained more than the French, signed on the 27th, and this, if I am right, and the remark of the *Times* as to Lord Elgin's "single handedness" confirms it, without the French Minister knowing anything about it. In all this which I have stated fully and unreservedly, because it has been the subject of specific misrepresentation, I am conscious of having attempted or done nothing inconsistent with the relations that I had always occupied to my colleagues. By what means, or influences, or instruments, Lord Elgin at the last moment attained these concessions (one of them already abandoned), and in what consisted the "happy audacity" which secured it, will, I hope, be made known when the history of English diplomacy in China comes to be old; and it is in reference to this last struggle, and the dismissal and fall of Keying, that I cordially concur in the hope eloquently expressed by Lord Elgin in his recent address to the merchants of Shanghae. Such is the narrative of American action and negociations at Teintsin.

Mr. Reed then referred to the negociations at Shanghai by which a satisfactory Tariff and Code of Trade Regulation were agreed to by the Chinese Commissioners and the Foreign Plenipotentiaries. He also adverted to the Treaty with Japan, and then concluded his speech, after a virtuous denunciation of that "dark stain on the Anglo Indian Policy—the Opium traffic!"

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

It is not always easy to sympathize with the complaints of shipowners, especially when they ape the form of the lamentations which were once monopolized by Protectionist farmers. No one who has lived with his eyes open for the last ten or twelve years can help smiling at the occasional demands for protective or retaliatory measures directed against intruding foreigners. But the much-wronged and impoverished proprietors of the vessels which crowd our docks and cover the ocean have at last found a substantial grievance. They complain with some bitterness, but not altogether without justice, of the tone of certain recent speculations on the possible consequences of a European war. The *Times* is, as usual, the power whose hostility provokes them. With a quiet complacency which must be abundantly irritating to the owner of a merchant fleet, that journal has suggested as a subject for congratulation that, even in the unfortunate contingency of our being entangled in the war, trade will go on as before, and only the shipping interest will be ruined. The grievance, it is true, is mainly of the sentimental kind. We do not understand that the indignant shipowners who vent their rage in print complain that any policy is advocated which will tend to bring about their ruin. If the *Times* speculates in a rather heartless manner on the possible destruction of their trade, it does not propose any active measures which are likely to bring about that unfortunate result; and it is certain that the carrying trade of this country will not be lost a day the sooner because some persons indulge the hope that England would be able to survive the catastrophe.

But it is less of injury than of insult that the shipowners complain; and it must be acknowledged that it is not pleasant to find oneself regarded as a Jonah, doomed to bear the brunt of the storm which unsympathizing associates are rejoicing in the hope of escaping themselves. It is a thankless office to administer consolation to victims who insist on considering themselves wronged and insulted; but if the shipowners are capable of a moment's reflection, they may find some satisfaction in the belief that the theories which have provoked them are absurd, and that the country is alive to the fact that its interests are largely dependent on the welfare of the shipping interest. According to the article which has given so much offence, our intervention in the war would transfer the carrying trade entirely, or almost entirely, to the vessels of neutral Powers. Our commerce, amounting, in imports and exports combined, to 250,000,000*l.* a year, would go on to the same extent and with the same profit as in time of peace. We should have our accustomed superiority of wealth; and though every English ship were driven from the seas, the abundance of our means would carry us triumphantly through the struggle. As a natural corollary to these views, shipowners are counselled to dispose of their vessels as quickly as possible to American purchasers; and they are gently reminded, that, as good patriots, they ought to be gratified to think that they might be swept away without involving their country in the common ruin.

Bad advice founded on mistaken opinions does not generally give serious offence to men of business, who have the option of disregarding counsel which they may consider neither pleasant nor wise. The shipowners would not perhaps be far wrong in taking this view of the speculations which have excited their indignation. If it would give them any pleasure to think that their ruin would be followed by that of half the traders in the country, that hypothesis is at least as tenable as the more hopeful theory. Shipping to the extent of more than 5,000,000 tons could not be condemned to idleness without crippling our foreign commerce more than it is pleasant to think of. The suggestion that the bulk of our merchant vessels might be registered under the American flag does not mend the case, for more than one reason. In the first place, the United States have not succeeded in maintaining the lines of ocean steamers which they started themselves, and would scarcely be able to find the means to purchase and work a fleet of 5,000,000 tons in addition to their present undertakings. Another trifling difficulty is, that the law of the United States refuses the national register to ships purchased from foreigners. It is notorious, too, that America does not supply hands enough for her own vessels, and is even now compelled to draw a large proportion of her sailors from this country. If she took our ships, she must therefore take our sailors with them; and the operation which is so coolly contemplated as a safe and easy way of evading all commercial difficulties in the event of war, is based on the assumption that the United States could and would suddenly treble their amount of shipping, and that England could lose without serious injury the greater part of the 300,000 seamen who form the ultimate reserve from which the navy must be recruited. An English sailor once Americanized can no longer be depended on to return to this country, and the slight inconvenience which the *Times* foresees in the destruction of our carrying trade involves no less serious a consequence than the permanent overthrow of our naval supremacy, without which this country would soon cease to be a first-rate Power.

Neither our Colonial possessions nor our foreign commerce would long survive the destruction or the sale of our commercial navy; and it argues a very mistaken view of the mutual dependence of different branches of industry, to suppose that a vital member like the shipping interest could perish without sapping the strength of the whole commercial body. The assumption that ironmasters and cotton-spinners have interests entirely independent of sailors and shipowners is as shallow in policy as it is selfish in sentiment. In prophesying evil to the shipping interest, the *Times* is, in reality, predicting ruin to the country. Happily there is no necessity to sacrifice any interest, even if we should ultimately be dragged into the war. The navies of such Powers as France and Russia have already almost reached the limit imposed by the extent of their commercial marine. There are not sailors enough in France to man a fleet much larger than that which the Emperor already possesses. We could treble our naval force before our recruiting ground would be exhausted; and, so long as the prosperity of our shipping interest maintains this vast superiority, the creation of a fleet sufficient to blockade every hostile port is a mere question of time and money. A war at this moment would no doubt expose our trade to serious loss, but the peril is diminishing with every day's work in the dockyards, and would disappear in the course of a few months if the Government would avail themselves more freely of the private aid which they have invoked as yet only for a single ship. Safety and prosperity, in spite of war, are, in all human probability, within our reach; but it will be by protecting, and not by crippling, the shipping interest that we shall be in a position to hold our own against the world.

It is satisfactory to observe that the great shipowners, with a patriotism which is recommended by the highest prudence, have aided the Admiralty in their efforts to man the Queen's fleet, instead of counteracting them by the determined competition which had been so needlessly apprehended. At the same time, the naval authorities have not been forgetful of the importance of conciliating the feelings of the whole body of our merchant service. There is no specific novelty suggested in the circular which has lately been issued by the Admiralty, but it shows a right appreciation of the present crisis as an opportunity for converting that repugnance to the navy which has so long prevailed into a regard for the service which will speedily leaven the whole seafaring populations. Very much will depend on the temper and discretion of the officers under whom the new recruits will commence their training; and we have every confidence that they will succeed in dispelling any prejudice which seamen may have contracted against the Royal Navy. With harmony and co-operation between the navy and the merchant service, there will be no difficulty in manning a fleet which will make the seas as safe for English vessels in war as in peace. If the next few months were but used to good purpose, there would be no occasion to speculate on the necessity of selling the merchant navy to a rival Power. The loss of a single day, until the security of our trading ships is assured against every contingency, is a default which cannot be excused; and Sir John Pakington should remember that, whatever he may have done at last in the Royal dockyards, he will scarcely satisfy Parliament or the country by any performances which might have been surpassed. The test by which the sufficiency of the naval preparations of the country should be judged, until the fleet has attained the preponderance which it ought never to have lost, is very simple. Enough will have been done when no more is possible. There can be no question that the Government will be able, on the meeting of Parliament, to report great exertions and considerable progress in the development of the fleet; but they have not approached the standard which the urgency of the case prescribes, and if any part of the ominous predictions which the *Times* has hurled at the shipowners should ever be fulfilled, the responsibility will rest with Ministers who, if they have done more than their predecessors, have not yet proved themselves equal to the emergency with which they are called upon to cope. Those whose property is invested in ships have a more immediate, though not really a more vital, interest in strengthening the navy than the other classes of the community. They have besides the means of giving effectual assistance to the Government, and, to do them justice, they have shown much alacrity in the cause. Let them continue to employ all their influence in aiding the efforts which promise to furnish crews as fast as ships of war can be provided to receive them, and they may soon be able to laugh at the cold-blooded counsellors who have advised them to sacrifice their calling as the only means of escaping the perils of war. They have seldom enjoyed a period of greater prosperity than during the Russian war, and the effectual reinforcement of our naval resources would make the approach of hostilities a subject rather of congratulation than condolence to the class whose prosperity must always rise or fall with the efficiency of the naval defences of the country.

RIFLE CORPS.

We are accustomed to think that whatever faults or merits our Government may possess, it is at any rate distinguished by the small amount of power which it lodges in the hands of mere public offices. In the main this is true; but it is no less true that the circular from the Horse Guards authorizing the formation of Volunteer Rifle Clubs is virtually one of the most important pieces of legislation that have taken place in this country for a length of time. Without a single word upon the subject spoken in Parliament, Lord Derby has called into existence a National Guard—a measure which was considered one of the most important results of the Revolutions of 1789 and of 1830. The authorization of rifle clubs amounts to very little less than an enactment that henceforth, for the first time since the invention of gunpowder, Englishmen shall, as a general rule, accustom themselves to the use of arms. We do not mean to regret or to blame the course which has been taken. We have, on the contrary, long since expressed our opinion that it was of high importance that it should be taken; but the fact that it is a step of the very highest importance ought not to be concealed. It is, we think, in this case a right and wise, but it must be in every case a very serious thing, to put arms into the hands of hundreds of thousands of men. In no other European nation could such a thing be done without the most anxious care on the part of the Government to retain in its own hands an effective control over the force so organized. Nothing could speak more strongly for the substantial good sense and good feeling which pervades this country than the fact that the only sentiment which the arming of the population excites in all classes is one of increased confidence and security.

There can be, we think, little doubt that before many months are over an immense proportion of men within the military age will have begun to acquire the art of rifle-shooting; and it is also highly probable that in the course of a year or two the theory and practice of that art will be as familiar to Englishmen as it is to the Swiss. Should this ever be the case, there can be no sort of doubt that an invasion of this country by any Continental Power would be as hopeless as an invasion of the moon. Not only would rifle clubs be most valuable in themselves, but they would be doubly valuable as affording the means of raising, on an emergency, an immense regular army in a very short space of time. The formation of the country—the hedges, woods, enclosures, and cover of all sorts which sharpshooters might convert into so many fortifications—would oppose serious obstacles to the advance of an invader; but the fact that vast numbers of practised marksmen had acquired the rudiments of military discipline would be in itself all but decisive against the success of an invasion. Volunteer corps, as such, would probably not be able to face regular troops; but upon the threat of an invasion, such corps might be permanently embodied and regularly drilled, and after two or three months of such training, they would be antagonists whom the most impetuous troops in Europe could not afford to despise. The importance of this consideration is illustrated by what is at this moment passing in the North of Italy. We have for some years past accustomed ourselves to a sort of servile admiration of the French military administration, upon the justice of which the campaign now beginning throws some light. The French, whatever else they can do, can work no miracles. They cannot extemporize immense military results; still less can they provide carriage by sea at a moment's notice for large bodies of men. The invasion of England would certainly not be a less formidable undertaking than the invasion of Lombardy. Yet it was a matter neither of days nor of weeks, but of months, to prepare and organize the force which is still pouring into Italy. We must have at any rate some months' notice before we are invaded; and if at the beginning of that period the country is full of volunteer rifle corps in an efficient state, it will be a wonderful proof of criminal neglect if, at the end of it, we are not in possession of an army which would make invasion impossible.

People are so much disposed to ridicule and run down everything which appeals in the remotest degree to the feelings, or which can by possibility be put in a ludicrous light, that we have some fear that less importance may be attached to the formation of volunteer corps than it deserves; but those who consider the matter calmly can hardly fail to see that such ridicule would be very ill-placed. There are abundant precedents which show that such a force as that which is now in the course of establishment may be most formidable; and apart from precedents, there are considerations based upon the discoveries which have had so much effect already upon military affairs, which lead to precisely the same result. It seems pretty clear that, between improved rifles and Armstrong guns, any body of men presenting a large mark might be, under many circumstances, completely destroyed. When columns have attacked lines, they have always laboured under the disadvantage of being exposed to horrible slaughter, if the line, instead of giving way, had firmness enough to sustain to the last a converging fire upon them. In the present day, such a fire would be destructive at great distances, and the increased penetrating power of rifle balls makes them many times more dangerous, either at a distance or at close quarters, than they used to be. Where the danger falls principally on the front rank, a dense mass of men may advance boldly enough, though it is not exclusively composed of heroes; but when the fourth or fifth man is as ill-protected as the first, his ardour will probably slacken, whilst his efficiency is destroyed by the fact that he has friends in front of him who prevent his firing at the enemy. It would seem to follow that, in future, looser formations will come into use. In firing at a line, the penetrating power of the ball is comparatively unimportant, for when it has passed through one man's body it has done its worst. These formations would no doubt be more liable to attacks from cavalry than closer ones; but they, for the same reason as the infantry, would seek to present as small a mark as possible to cannon or rifle The result of the whole appears likely to be th somewhat curious one, that personal courage, an in some small degree, personal strength, will b raised in value by the late improvements; an that we may expect, in future wars, to see th rudest and bloodiest of all weapons—the swor and the bayonet—play a far larger part than ha been assigned to them of late years. It woul seem as if we might look forward to battles i which the movements of great masses would b subordinate in importance to cavalry charges, th skirmishing of sharpshooters, and ultimately th encounter of lines of infantry at the point of th bayonet.

As this suggestion does not profess to be founded on technical military knowledge, we advanc it with considerable diffidence; but if it should b well founded, it affords additional ground for estimating very highly the importance of rifle corp for it tends to show that the qualities required a soldier will in future be more personal and le mechanical than they have been sometimes sup posed to be. To be a good shot, a good rider, a goo swordsman, and to know, in case of need, how t use the bayonet, are each and all accomplishment which would go quite as far in these days as grea precision in drill in former times. Now the personal qualifications have frequently been re quired of soldiers, and it has been repeatedly foun that they could be acquired with the greatest suc cess by men who did not make a profession of wa Both in Greece and Rome a man's value as soldier depended much more on the use which h could make of his weapons, and on his person courage and strength, than on anything analogou to the qualities which went to make up Frederic the Great's ideal of a grenadier; and in neither them was the soldier a mere soldier and nothin else, till a late period of their history. An in stance still more in point may be found in our ow history. The archers of the Middle Ages we beyond all comparison the most formidable troo of Europe, and their training was entirely indiv dual. To disorder an enemy with their arrows he approached, and to attack him when he w near enough sword in hand, were their arts; n did any enemy who ever met them doubt the tremendous efficiency. It is impossible to assig any reason why English riflemen in the nineteent century should not be to the full as formidable English archers in the fourteenth. Rifle-shootin may soon be made as popular a practice as archery and the Englishmen who fought at Cressy an Agincourt would have no right to despise the so diers of Inkermann and Delhi. We need no however, go so far back for our precedents. Th history of the last sixty years has shown again an again the value of such troops as are been raise in this country. In the war of La Vendée, th Revolutionary troops were repeatedly defeated—often notwithstanding a great superiority of num bers—by mere peasants, who joined to great per sonal courage a knowledge of the country and ski in the use of firearms. In America, Bunker Hill was long, though unsuccessfully, defende against our own troops by farmers who knew ho to take aim; and at New Orleans some of ou finest regiments—men who had served under th Duke of Wellington throughout the Peninsula war—were defeated by a breastwork of bales cotton defended by untrained riflemen. The in dependence of Switzerland is maintained, in th midst of the three great military nations of th Continent, by an army of which the soldiers a civilians for eleven months in every year, an wear their uniforms and live under canvas for th twelfth; but it is also an army every soldier which is a trained marksman. The Prussians an the French have both had occasion to find that country so defended is not to be trifled with. In deed, the French learnt a lesson on that head i the Tyrol which would probably trouble not a li tle the reveries of any general who might feel in clined to plan campaigns in Kent and Sussex. I the late rebellion in India, volunteer corps we both numerous and efficient, and were exten porized at wonderfully short notice out of Eur peans totally unaccustomed to the use of arm We noticed some time ago in this journal an a count of the performances of a corps of hor volunteers near Meerut, whose services were very high importance indeed.

It would be out of place here to enter on an discussion as to the details of the organization volunteer corps. We would only observe th nothing can be more simple than the two ar which they most urgently require. To lea to shoot and to learn to walk are both valuab acquirements to every one, and it certainly is wonderful piece of national good fortune that should have become a matter of real and obvio public importance that every man who can fi the means to do so should make himself a go shot and a good walker. Fortunately, mo young and healthy men in this country would ashamed to own that a walk of twenty-five mil would cause them any particular effort. We ho that to hit a target at five hundreds yards may so become an equally common accomplishment. the mean time, we earnestly hope that every o who has the power will assist, to the utmost of h ability, in influence, purse, or person, as the ca may be, in the formation of rifle clubs.—*Ibid.*

From one of the Australian papers we take t subjoined annual return of gold shipped, from t opening of the gold fields to the close of la year:—

Year.	Total ounces.
1851	145,146
1852	1,974,975
1853	2,497,723
1854	2,144,699
1855	2,576,745
1856	3,003,811
1857	2,729,655
1858	2,567,961

Or, in eight years, no less than 656 tons, 5 cw 59 lbs. 7 ounces; say, in value, £70,562,86 —*Straits Times.*

The *Bombay Times* notices the introduction in this country of a 'Fly and Musquito Trap', which Lord Elphinstone has been one of the fi purchasers:—"The contrivance is a very sim one, consisting of a clock work which, on bei wound, turns a roller attached to the box. T cloth on the roller has to be saturated once twice a day with molasses and a little vinegar, dissolved sugar; and the flies and mosquitos th settle on it, are drawn imperceptibly within t box, whence they have no means of egress. slide is drawn over the wheel while running; a if flies are left in over night, you shut the slide prevent them creeping out in the dark. F killing the flies, you detach the top after clos the slide, and stifle them in smoke or fumes brimstone, or hold over a quick blaze. For cat ing mosquitos, the machine is kept running night." There is another plan equally simp Lie with your mouth open for an hour and mosquito is pretty sure to enter. Take him o carefully, carry him to the nearest Railw Station, and put him under the wheel of t locomotive.—*Friend of India.*